

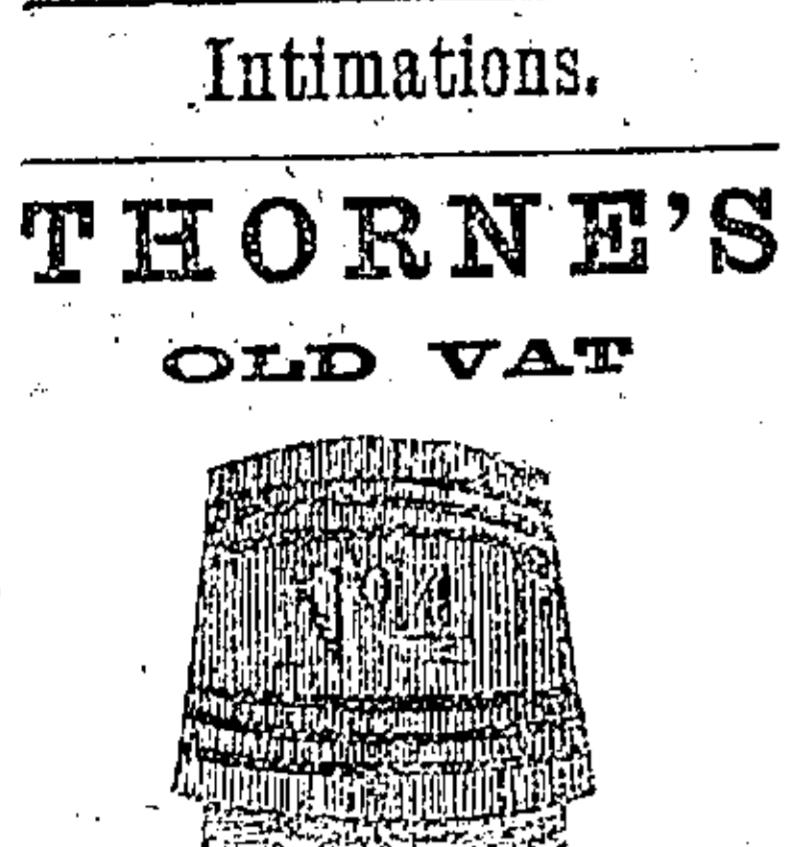
No. 13,807.

雙十七年七零九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

周一初月六六年丁

PRICE. 35.00 Per Number



This VAT was started by the late Robert THORNE of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

PER DOZEN \$14.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

793

TAI KWONG CO.,
109, Des Voeux Road Central.

GASOLINE LAMPS
AND
WELSBAKH MANTLES.

Hongkong, June 14, 1907.

1017

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DORABJI JAMES TATA, RATANJI JAMES TATA AND RATANJI DADABHOY TATA have entered into co-partnership under the name and style of TATA SONS & COMPANY from 1st April, 1907. The current businesses of TATA & SONS and TATA & COMPANY have been taken up by the new firm of TATA SONS & CO. as from 1st July, 1907.

Hongkong, July 9, 1907.

1133

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1907.

1134

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 50 cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 12th July, on which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July, 1907.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 4, 1907.

1116

NOW OPEN.

MONTPELIER.

6, ROBINSON ROAD, HONGKONG.

PRIVATE HOTEL.

MAGNIFICENT ROOMS,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.

MODERATE RATES.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

1400

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS YEAR

OF THE

NEW BANDMANN
OPERA CO.

55, LONDON ARTISTS 55

Under the Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

For the First Time in Hongkong

THURSDAY, July 11.

'THE DAIRYMAIDS.'

FRIDAY, July 12.

'THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR.'

NEW PLAYS; NEW SCENERY; NEW SONGS;
NEW COMPANY; NEW EVERYTHING.

The Company this year is Travelling with
its own Orchestra.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Plan now open at S. MOULTRIE & CO., LTD.

Commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Hongkong, July 2, 1907.

1106

Intimations.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO. ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY.
OFFICES & STORES: NO. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

S.S. HONAM, 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. POWAN, 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
S.S. FATSHAN, 2,280 tons, Captain G. Lloyd.
S.S. KINSHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain B. Brauch.
S.S. HEUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted) 10 p.m. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. POWAN will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Canton-Macao Line.

S.S. SUI-AN, 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.
S.S. SULTAL, 1,651 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from Douglas Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions, leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from Douglas Wharf and from Macao at 5 P.M. The Company also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Canton-Macao Line.

S.S. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 A.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE Indo-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

S.S. SAJNAM, 585 tons, Captain J. Wilcox. (Laid up.)
S.S. NANNING, 569 tons, Captain G. McKinnon.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 9 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 9.30 A.M. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SELECTION OF VARIOUS MAKES
AT
PRICES RANGING FROM
\$50 UPWARDS.

PURCHASERS will have the option of changing for OLIVERS

within 9 MONTHS when full amount paid for Second-

Hand Machine will be deducted from price of New

Machine.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., Ltd., 1, PRINCES BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, July 10, 1907.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED (SOLD AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPES

WITH

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN

FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN

Bags of 1 cwt. each.

OFFICE: 6, DES VOEUX ROAD

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box contains one of the most acceptable presents to those at Home.

Without doubt this is the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.

1907

CUMSHAW TEA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

FOO CHOW TEA.

PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50 Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

Hongkong, July 9, 1907.

2040

WANTED.

EDITOR for an important STRAITS JOURNAL. Good Salary to thoroughly competent journalist. Must be well informed on FAR EASTERN SUBJECTS.

Apply, giving full particulars of past experience and stating salary required, to

H. L.,
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907.

1098

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

KOWLOON.

A QUIET, COMFORTABLE, COOL and WELL-FURNISHED HOTEL for RESIDENTS and TOURISTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS THROUGHOUT.

Each Room attached to Central Canteen under direct European Supervision.

TERMS Very Moderate.

For Special Terms for Families and Monthly Boarders.

Apply to—E. G. JORDAN, Manager.

Hongkong, March 7, 1907.

488

BALTIMORE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

MANAGED ON AMERICAN PLAN.

Being in the business center of the town it is the FAVOURITE HOTEL with visitors from Manila.

TERMS Moderate.

Special Terms for Families and Parties.

Apply to—E. G. JORDAN, Manager.

Hongkong, March 7, 1907.

488

M. MUMEYA,

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER

AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.

VERY FINE PANORAMIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG.

84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

2123

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are

prepared to receive TENDERS for the

purchase of the above Steamer as she now

exists at SINGAPORE in a Fairly Damaged Condition.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
G. FALCONER & CO. ARE AGENTS FOR MOSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

TYPEWRITERS! TYPEWRITERS!!
Typewriters repaired, cleaned,
overhauled, and broken parts
duplicated under expert
supervision.

Old Machines Renovated. Terms Very Moderate.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES
FOR SALE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE AND HIRE.
THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,
11, D'Asquith Street.

Hongkong, February 16, 1907.

Intimations.

mitsubishi goshi kwaisha
(mitsubishi b. & c. co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKI"
Which applies to al. Branch Office,
al, A B C 5th Edition, Western Union
Codes used.

All Letters Addressed:

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,
with name of place under
BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG and HANKOW.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. ABADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs GEARING & CO

MANILA: Messrs MACONBRAY & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takasima,
Ochi, Shianow, Namazumi and Kami-
Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery,
which will shortly be ready to produce on a
large scale the best Basin Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any
order for Coals produced from the above
Collieries.

T. MATSUMI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, PADDLE STREET.

Hongkong, April 25, 1906. 816

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the
Company's Registered Office, St George's
Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12
o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolu-
tion will be proposed.

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum
of \$900,000 being part of the undivided
profits of the Company standing to the
credit of the Company's reserve fund and
accordingly that the same be distributed as
a bonus amongst the Shareholders registered
as such in the Register of Shareholders
of the Company at the date of the passing
of this Resolution in proportion to the
shares held by them respectively and that
the General Managers be and they are
hereby authorised to distribute among the
Shareholders the 2,000 unissued shares
in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from SATURDAY,
the 13th July, to SATURDAY, the 20th
July, 1907, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TAMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 1, 1907. 1092

KUNG YIK GODOWNS. 公司

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAR
Tso Tsoi, Praya West, on (M. Lot Nos.
204 to 206), formerly known as the Po On
Godowns, the lease for which having
expired—have been taken possession of by
the Landlords, and business will be here-
after continued under the name of the
KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are
prepared to accept goods on storage at
very moderate rates, and avail of the
opportunity to give notice that leases at
most favourable rates of interest may be
obtained from the Undersigned against
goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS Agents The
SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN
AND AGENT COMPANY, LTD.

SAFEST AND MOST
EFFECTIVE APOTHECARY
FOR
REGULAR USE.

Banks

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID UP £1,065,500
RESERVE FUND £1,170,000

BANKERS.—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.—
For 12 Months 4%
" 6 " 3½ "%
" 3 " 2½ "%

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907. 42

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL YEN 5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL YEN 3,750,000.
RESERVE FUND YEN 635,000.

HEAD OFFICE—TAIWAN, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Amyo Kobe Tainan
Aripi Nagasaki Tamsui
Fuchow Osaka Tokio
Keelung Shanghai Yokohama
Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE.

3 DES VENUS ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be sent on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, April 5, 1907. 21

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1863.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

AD-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
Shortly to be increased to £2,200,000.
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £500,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%.

" 6 " 3½ "%

" 3 " 2½ "%

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18, 1907. 64

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 14,500,000

BALANCES AND AGENTS :

TOGO, KOBE, NAGASAKI,
LONDON, LYON, NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY,
SHANGHAI, HANGKOW, CHEFOO,
TIENTHIN, PEKING, NEWchwANG,
PORT ARTHUR, DALNY, ANTUNG,
LLOYD'S, MUKEN, TIE-LING,
CHANG-CHUN.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—Interest allowed.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 12 months 5% per annum.

For 6 months 4% "

For 3 months 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMIOHI, Manager.

Hongkong, April 6, 1907. 5

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—

Sterling Reserve, £10,000,000

Silver Reserve 11,000,000

£21,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000

G. H. MELHURST, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK—Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Goutz, Esq. E. Shelling, Esq.

A. Haup, Esq. R. Shaw, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq. H. A. W. Shad, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER :—

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER :—

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 months 2½% per annum.

" 6 " 3½ "%

" 12 " 4% "

" J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 14, 1907. 68

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 12, 1907. 1517

FENNINGS'

For the Prevention and Cure of FEVERS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

FEVER

Sold by Chemists every where in Bottles at 1½ each, with full directions.

No Resident in Tropical Countries should be without this invaluable Medicine, the timely use of which has saved thousands of lives.

ALFRED FENNINGS, Cowes, England.

CURE!

MIYAKO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Banks.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTORISED GOLD \$10,000,000

CAPITAL, PAID-UP GOLD \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—THE NEEDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES & AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation Transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates :—

For 12 months 4% per cent per annum.

For 6 " 3½ "%

For 3 " 2½ "%

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18, 1907. 64

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 14,500,000

BALANCES AND AGENTS :

TOGO, KOBE, NAGASAKI,

LONDON, LYON, NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY,

SHANGHAI, HANGKOW, CHEFOO,

TIENTHIN, PEKING, NEWchwANG,

PORT ARTHUR, DALNY, ANTUNG,

LLOYD'S, MUKEN, TIE-LING,

CHANG-CHUN.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

LONDON BRANCH :—

61, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MANAGER—GEORGE MURE.

LONDON BANKERS :—

Part's Bank.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Bank grants drafts and telegraphic transfers and conducts every description of Eastern Banking business.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5% per cent.

For 6 months 4% "

For 3 months 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMIOHI, Manager.

Hongkong, April 6, 1907. 5

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—

Sterling Reserve, £10,000,000

Silver Reserve 11,000,000

£21,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000

G. H. MELHURST, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK—Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Goutz, Esq. E. Shelling, Esq.

A. Haup, Esq. R. Shaw, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq. H. A. W. Shad, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER :—

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER :—

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 months 2½% per annum.

" 6 " 3½ "%

" 12 " 4% "

" J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 14, 1907. 68

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 12, 1907. 1517

Price 50 Cents.

THE CHANNEL FERRY.

LONDON, June 10.

The "Times" announces that an Anglo-French group of financiers have found at the capital for the Channel Ferry Company.

[The Channel Ferry Company has been formed for the purpose of instituting a traffic ferry across the English Channel on the same principle as the ferries which are in successful operation between the German mainland and Denmark, and on Lake Michigan, North America. It is estimated that the cost of the ferry will be £1,000,000. Lord Wardle is chairman of the company.]

LARGE LINERS.

The "Tribune" contains an article do-

voted to the increasing size of the Atlantic liners, and pointing out that the development of New York's

FIRST SHIPMENT
JUST LANDED.
'CAMBUS'
SCOTCH GRAIN
WHISKY.



NOT A HEADACHE IN A GALLON

TRY IT.

Per Case 1 Doz. Bills. \$14.00

Samples on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

M. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
TELEPHONE No. 12.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA,

BUILDINGS,

LADIES'

WHITE

AND

HOLLAND

SKIRTS

FOR PRESENT WEAR.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE;
With Special Reference to
PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Reprinted from the *China Mail*.)

For Sale at the *China Mail* Office,
at 8, Queen's Road Central

IS CHRISTIANITY WORTH INTRODUCING INTO CHINA?

Reprinted from the *'CHINA MAIL'*)

To be had at the *'CHINA MAIL'* Office,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Price 50 Cents

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen can now be had at this Office.—Price, 50 Cents.

China Mail Office, 8, Queen's Road Central.

AGENTS:

LONDON: —F. A. ALAZ, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; G. L. BROWN & CO., LTD., 26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; G. S. COOPER & CO., LTD., 29, Great Titchfield St.; G. D. GORDON & CO., LTD., 14, St. James's St.; G. E. H. GREEN & CO., LTD., 151 Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street; G. MITCHELL & CO., 39, Newgate St.; Holdens Pictures, E.C.; D. J. KIRKET & CO., 3, Whitefriars St., E.C.; MATTHEW & CROFTON, LTD., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.; MILTON & CO., 23, Gloucester St., Regent St., W.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MAYERSON, SAYERS & CO., 18 Rue de la Paix, Baudouin, Paris; The Rev. Dr. H. B. ST. JOHN, 18 Rue Voltaire, Paris.

NEW YORK: —THE CHURCH EVANGELICAL ORPHANAGE, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: —BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: —Gordon & Green, Melbourne and Sydney.

COYDON: —W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: —KELLY & ALEXANDER LTD., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: —A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA: —CANTON, PATELL & CO., AMoy, THE AMoy STORE, Foochow, BRIDGE & CO., Shanghai, KELLY & WALTERS, LTD., Yehowon, Kelly & Walker, LTD.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 8, Queen's Road Central.



A. S. WATSON

& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our Customers and the public generally that from this date, with a view to preventing fraudulent imitation,

A
NEW LABEL
BEARING OUR
TRADE MARK AND
FACSIMILE SIGNATURE
HAS BEEN ADOPTED FOR OUR

CELEBRATED



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A Facsimile of the New Label

appears on Page 2.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 3, 1907.

DEATH.

G. L. Duncan regrets to announce the death of his brother, Robert, at the Government Civil Hospital. The funeral will take place to-morrow evening. July 10th, 1907.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Auction.

Noon.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property, at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.—

Noon—Meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Registered Offices, 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at 'Clovally,' Peak Road, Transfer Books of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., close from this date to 20th July, inclusive.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.—

Goods per Simy, not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, JULY 15.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at 'Clovally,' Peak Road. Goods per Tonkin unclaimed after this date at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

There are many grains of hard common sense amid the chaff to be found in the letter we published yesterday from a correspondent in regard to subsidiary coinage. It was of course obvious to anyone that the only point in the notification published in the "Government Gazette" which was in any way remedial was the resolution on the part of the Government to melt down subsidiary coin as it came into its hands. The rest was an unnecessary recapitulation of facts which, unfortunately, are only too well known to the community already. In regard to the proposition to withdraw the small coins issued by our own Government we would like to ask the authorities whether they have quite thought out what this will involve. Our correspondent indicates that any relief from the proposed action of the Government will be so gradual that the remedy is practically useless. He suggests, as we have suggested time after time, that the nettle should be grasped boldly and the illegal Chinese coinage which is so much in evidence should be definitely declared illegal. Also he recommends that the Hongkong subsidiary coins should be made legal tender up to ten dollars. These suggestions seem to us worthy of every consideration. It is significant that the authorities have never yet given any reason for the non-adoption of the measures which have proved effective in the Straits Settlements and the Philippines. The official shibboleth "Impossible" has, of course, been uttered time after time but the long-suffering public is still anxiously waiting to know why the Hongkong Government is incapable of following the lead set by the British and American Colonies named. They succeeded in driving out debased coins why cannot our Government do so? No doubt the proximity of Canton renders such a reform more difficult of accomplishment but mere difficulty is not held by British officials in other parts of the world to be an excuse for inaction. But, reverting to the question we asked in the earlier portion of this article, does the Government realise what the withdrawal of an appreciable amount of Hongkong subsidiary coinage will involve? We speak as laymen and consequently subject to correction but it seems to us that the withdrawal of Hongkong subsidiary coinage will simply result in so much more debased Chinese coinage flowing into the Colony to take its place. That this should be so stands to reason. It is not likely that the provincial mints will lose the opportunity. In all probability the Chinese coins will be still further debased and the last state of this Colony will be infinitely worse than the first. Unless the withdrawal of our own coins is accompanied by a proclamation declaring Chinese coins illegal no good can result. It is much as if one half of a sieve were made watertight and the sieve than commanded to public

attention as a magnificent utensil for drawing water. Writing on this subject is becoming wearisome but our excuse must be that it is of such importance to the community that we are justified. We would like to see the Chamber of Commerce appoint a special committee to thoroughly investigate this matter and report as to what the Government should do. The Government has frankly announced its incapability to meet the difficulty in a statesmanlike manner. Now it devolves upon the community to show that this mental paralysis is confined to official circles. Will the community rise to the occasion?

The Peking Government has had communication with the French authorities in Tonkin concerning the whereabouts of Sun Yat Sen the revolutionary reformer who was said to be within French territory, seeking an occasion to enter China in order to head a rebellion. A final request from the Central Government at the capital was that Sun be extradited to be dealt with by the power against which he is in overt organised enmity as a declared traitor to their State. The reply, whilst seeming to admit that Sun has been in Tonkin recently, declares that he is no longer in the territory. From the Yunnan province where the government is also seeking to lay hands on Sun the message is that he has been heard of from Singapore and that his followers in large numbers have crossed over from Yunnan into Kwangtung, where they are likely to prove one of the worst sources of danger to the peace of all the southern provinces.

Additional and striking evidence reaches us through the native press that China's attitude towards the opium question in her own domains at the present juncture is by no means lacking in moral earnestness. A question now discussed in the highest circles of the capital is the despatch of a special commissioner to London, who shall represent China in England and among men of light and learning in the western nation mostly concerned urge the claims of his country to every possible consideration in the endeavour to restrain and finally to abolish the use of opium in China. His Excellency Wu Ting Fang is mentioned as the proper man to be appointed special commissioner in England, where it is pleaded, he should be asked to proceed with full credentials at the earliest date. Whether an appointment will be made at all or if so whether the officially appointed will have the strikingly suitable qualifications of His Excellency Wu remains to be seen. There can, however, be little doubt regarding the value of such a commission. It would be popular in England, would secure from the friends of China in Britain the largest measure of support and would go far in the desired direction of restricting or abolishing the import of Indian opium.

Historically regarded the outrage in Anhui which resulted in the death of the Manchu governor of the province is, we think, instructive and significant. Up to the time of the Taiping rebellion Anhui was associated with Kiangsi under one viceroy, without a separate governorship. The strength of the Taipings over the area of which this province forms part, and the mischief brought by that movement which so long threatened to overturn the dynasty, led to a readjustment of control with a view to rendering more effective and complete the maintenance of peace and good order. It is evident, however, that the forces of misrule are strong and active within this thickly populated province. The moral effect of the Anhui outrage is likely to be of the worst kind. At the close of the last and the beginning of the present reign, the governor of a province in China fell a victim to violence—the last instance of the kind that we are able to quote. His murderer was dismembered and parts of the entrails sacrificed to the manes of the murdered governor. Old time methods of punishment no longer strike terror into the minds of malcontents who have in their hands the resources of western civilisation to employ in overturning empires. They are prepared to risk all in attaining their objects, and if alarm and terror be aroused the victims of panic are likely to be the high placed representatives of an obnoxious government. What is to come of

the present efforts at rising in the provinces especially if dynamitards are amongst rebel leaders, is what no prophet can foretell. We take it to be significant that throughout China the forces of revolution are said to be gathering strength and to be waiting only the opportune moment in which to strike an irresistible blow at the established order of things.

A rather extraordinary state of affairs is revealed by the attitude of Mr Shelton Hooper in connection with a question of sanitation which came before the Sanitary Board yesterday. For some reason or other the Board's officers are dastardly of abolishing latrines which were recommended by Professor Simpson and legalised by Ordinance. In his report entitled "the Cause and Continuation of Plague in Hongkong, and suggestions as to the remedial measures" Dr Simpson distinctly says: "There is also the very important duty of preventing what is actually even now taking place, of insanitary areas springing up in the town; and of blocks of buildings being erected to contain hundreds of inmates without the owner of the buildings being obliged to provide for each house a latrine in the back yard and for every block a public latrine with a proportional number of seats to the number of inmates the block is likely to contain." The italics are ours, and they are used to emphasize the extraordinary acrobatic feat the Government is sometimes capable of performing. Acting on what Professor Simpson advised and which was accepted by the Government, Mr Hooper opposed the sudden bid to abolish the latrines, and has so brought to light the sorry spectacle of the Government going back on its own Ordinance, without having complied with that portion of it which provides for the creation of public conveniences at stated intervals. For no sufficient reason whatever the Government opposes the recommendations of its own expert, risks the intensification of insanitation, and affords the exhibition of an unofficial member endeavouring to restrict and finally to abolish the use of opium in China. His Excellency Wu Ting Fang is mentioned as the proper man to be appointed special commissioner in England, where it is pleaded, he should be asked to proceed with full credentials at the earliest date. Whether an appointment will be made at all or if so whether the officially appointed will have the strikingly suitable qualifications of His Excellency Wu remains to be seen. There can, however, be little doubt regarding the value of such a commission. It would be popular in England, would secure from the friends of China in Britain the largest measure of support and would go far in the desired direction of restricting or abolishing the import of Indian opium.

Perhaps it is only natural that the sentiment in favour of the establishment of genuine friendly relations between Russia and Japan should be stronger in the latter country. It is only human nature for the Russians to feel some degree of resentment against the nation which, if it did not beat them to their knees, certainly stripped them of much of their prestige. On the other hand Japan recognises that, involuntarily, Russia afforded her the opportunity of gaining the position among the nations that she felt was only denied her because her strength was unknown. The Japanese press has of late laid great stress upon the advantages which would accrue if Russia unreservedly joined hands with the other nations interested in the Far East. In a recent issue the "Yomiuri," a Tokyo paper, declared that Russia should join the amicable company now formed by Great Britain, France and Japan. It proceeded:—"One benefit of the late war was the mutual respect and admiration created in the breasts of the brave sons of the two countries by actual contact on the field of battle. The Japanese feel no longer the slightest degree of enmity toward the Russians, although the latter's frontier still seem to view the Japanese with antipathy. The two people themselves are fully prepared for the public exchange of good will. Politically speaking, again Japan has gained through the successful war more than she had claimed in reference to Korea and Manchuria. Indeed her enterprise in the Asiatic continent is even now beyond her ability, and a future expansion beyond a certain limit would prove a burden to her resources. Japan's present efforts are simply for maintaining what fortune has thrown into her hands. It is certainly far from her to entertain ambitious designs on the continent. Unless therefore Russia succeeds in bringing her into collision with Japan, there is no reason to suppose that the two countries will be in conflict."

"Keep your temper, laddie," said an old Scotsman to a rather fiery tempered son. "Never quarrel with an angry person, especially a woman. Mind ye, a soft answer best—It's commanded—and forsooth it makes them far madder than anything else you could say."

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. J. D. Boning, an officer in the U.S. State Artillery, who is now manager for the store of A. Isaacson & Co., of Bradford, O. R. C. His endeavour to check the vagrants of dry-soddy which was so prevalent in the war camps brought relief to many suffering men. He says: "I cured dozens of cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery during the war out here with Chamberlain's Co. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I never knew it to fail if used according to directions. I always kept it in the house and used it in my own family with perfect satisfaction." Sold by all chemists and druggists.

Fresh S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and light monsoon and variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.00 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

Fair weather.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood.

2.—Formosa Channel: S.W. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: S. winds, light to moderate.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 3.

acquired, and expecting Russia to emulate her in the same worthy enterprise. It is to the advantage of Russia herself, concludes the paper, to come into complete reconciliation with her former foe and concentrate her energy on internal improvement. Let the Russian leaders ponder over these points and hasten the day when Russia's voice strikes the highest note in a new International concert.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

The Reconstruction.

THE HEUNGSHAN COLLISION.

The enquiry into the collision between the Heungshan and the steam launch Fook On was continued at the Harbour Office at 3 p.m. today. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., presided and the Court consisted of Lieut. Butterworth, R.N., Captain Beetham, Walker and Stoker. The Engineer of the Fook On stated that he was in the engine room when the collision occurred. The launch backed out from the wharf, engines going astern, and after about one minute he was told by Li Muk (coxswain) to go ahead: He reversed the engines but about three seconds later the collision occurred. Then witness left the engine room—the engines were still going ahead—and climbed on board the Heungshan. The coxswain was then in the water but was picked up by a sampan.

Sergeant Jackson (Water Police), had charge of No. 7 Police launch and just after the collision he saw men in the water, one of whom he picked up and three others were picked up by sampan. All four were taken on board the Heungshan, when the latter got alongside the wharf.

The Court found that a panic occurred on the Fook On and everyone left their stations without taking any steps to avoid a collision. The Court considered that more accurate notes of the times of telegraph signals should have been taken in the engine room of the Heungshan. The officer of the Heungshan were acquitted from all blame but the Court found the coxswain of the Fook On guilty of an error of judgment.

THE SWITZOW ACCIDENT.

On July 4 in an account of the sampan accident in Fuchow harbour in which the Rev. Dr Worley lost his life mention was made that no assistance was forthcoming from the steamer Justin Maru. The vessel arrived in the harbour to-day from the north and one of our representatives learned what the officers had to say on the subject. There has been some error somewhere, for the Justin Maru was some distance off at the time and as the accident occurred during meal hour no-one on board noticed the upset. When it was observed the Captain of the steamer ordered a boat to be lowered but as by that time the boat from the Huching and other sampans were alongside the upset sampan it was considered unnecessary to lower the boat. The sampan capsized some distance from the Justin Maru and did not, as stated, drift past the steamer. Had it done so on board would certainly have heard any screams that might have come from those in the water. Captain Smith already holds one certificate for saving life and it is not likely that he would be found wanting if he was aware that life was in danger.

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

Entries for the Water Polo Competition close-to-morrow and from all indications a good season will follow. The Middlesex Regiment players have already had a couple of practice games and are reported to be playing well.

The Corinthian Yacht Club defeated the Royal Engineers a few days ago, but only by the odd goal in three. The Corinthians had the services of E. Humphreys and were so above strength, but even then the R.E. team gave them a good match.

Yesterday the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club played a draw with the V. R. C., this being the first game played in the Club's new enclosure. The score was one goal all, but at least two additional goals should have been scored by each team. On their play the Yacht Club were the better team.

Golf.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup were held at Happy Valley from the 6th to 8th July, 1907. The following returns were made:

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

* Mr. M. A. Murray 84 5 79
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson 83 - 2 81
Mr. G. C. Moxon 99 - 18 81
Mr. E. J. Griswold 85 - 2 83
(28 entries).

MAY CUP.

* Mr. F. C. Hall 105 - 25 80
Mr. D. E. Clark 99 - 17 82
(5 entries)

POOL.

* Mr. M. A. Murray 84 - 5 79
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson 83 - 2 81
Mr. G. C. Moxon 99 - 18 81
Mr. G. E. Morrell 100 - 18 82
Mr. E. J. Griswold 85 - 2 83
(28 entries)

+ Winner of Captain's Cup & Pool.
+ Winner of May Cup.

BANDITS IN HARBIN.

This mounted bandit in Harbin, joined by the Russian revolutionaries, have entered the foreign town of that place and destroyed the police station and prison. The prisoners have thus escaped. They killed Ivanoff, a Russian official.

Viceroy Hou Shih-chang has asked the Waiupoo to consult with the Russian Minister about the despatch of Chinese troops to Haylin to defend it against the mob.

At a Harvest Home a tenant proposed the health of the Earl of Devon. He said: "I don't know what Lord Devon do, but all that I know is that if more would do, as Lord Devon do, there wouldn't be so many as would do as they do du."

A QUESTION OF SANITATION.

Mr Hooper Retires from a Committee.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday some discussion ensued upon the question of whether applications for the retention of latrines should be granted or not. The President explained that a small committee had previously considered the matter and had decided to refuse 16 out of 17 applications. Mr Hooper considered that the applications should be granted, and explained that his decision was based on Professor Simpson's report to the Government and the effect given to that report by the Government in the two sections of the ordinance. To take the latrines away now was not quite illegal, said Mr Hooper, but it seemed to be adopting a course the Government did not wish and which was not approved by Professor Simpson. Mr Hooper opined that if they were more sanitary to have the latrines removed, then they were to be adopted. He reversed the engines but about three seconds later the collision occurred. Then witness left the engine room—the engines were still going ahead—and climbed on board the Heungshan. The coxswain was then in the water but was picked up by a sampan.

Sergeant Jackson (Water Police), had charge of No. 7 Police launch and just after the collision he saw men in the water, one of whom he picked up and three others were picked up by sampan. All four were taken on board the Heungshan, when the latter got alongside the wharf.

The Court found that a panic occurred on the Fook On and everyone left their stations without taking any steps to avoid a collision. The Court considered that more accurate notes of the times of telegraph signals should have been taken in the engine room of the Heungshan. The officer of the Heungshan were acquitted from all blame but the Court found the coxswain of the Fook On guilty of an error of judgment.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

New Standing Orders.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday the Hon. Dr Atkinson (referring to the proposed new Standing Orders) said that he had seen the Crown Solicitor with regard to the Board's power and he agreed with Dr Atkinson that it was competent for the Board to make these orders, because that voting was part of the procedure of the Board. Therefore, he moved that the two standing orders be added to the standing orders in force for the guidance of the Board.

Mr Hooper—I beg to move an amendment that the matter stand over until our next meeting, and that in the meantime the Government be asked to take the opinion of the Attorney-General. I may say, Sir, that it has been laid down by Mr Justice Lush that "practice" in its larger sense is like "procedure," and denotes the mode of proceeding by which legal right is enforced as distinguished from the law which gives or defines the right." I am here by law. The Ordinance gives power to the ratepayers of Hongkong to send to this body two representatives, of which I am one, and we have the power given us—no more and no less than that contained in the Ordinance that we shall have notice of the Board meetings and attend here; that we shall vote, and that we are entitled to be present at every meeting. There is no qualification whatever. And for my colleagues here among themselves to pass a by-law or a subsidiary law and to request me to leave this room, a power which one of these standing orders gives them, is a gross injustice—not to myself; I don't care for myself, but to my constituents. Why should I not be allowed to be present on the occasion of voting when the Prust are allowed to be present? One of your own members ordered out of the room! It is a position which if taken up is untenable. With regard to the other standing order on voting, I may say I am quite with the Government in principle. I think, for any member of the Board to deliberately give a vote in favour of himself, or on any motion in which he is peculiarly or directly interested, resulting from the action of the individual at the head, also makes for restlessness and dissatisfaction. These betray themselves in sporadic outbreaks that require a larger force to quell than is at the disposal of those in power.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

During the past few months several schools in this region have manifested signs of insubordination, not only in the case of individual boys, but sometimes of whole classes, and it has needed an extra share of wisdom to put matters straight, and to prevent the breaking up of the whole school.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; for, instead of leading to a praiseworthy humility, in view of the vast extent of knowledge still to be gained, too often a little smattering of English and the beginnings of science put these young immature minds with a conceit of themselves which is absurdly ludicrous, and greatly to be regretted.

It is a case of "new wine in old bottles"; unless care is taken damage is likely to accrue both to the bottles and the wine.

It is evident that "Young China" has not lost its natural pride, and, as so often,

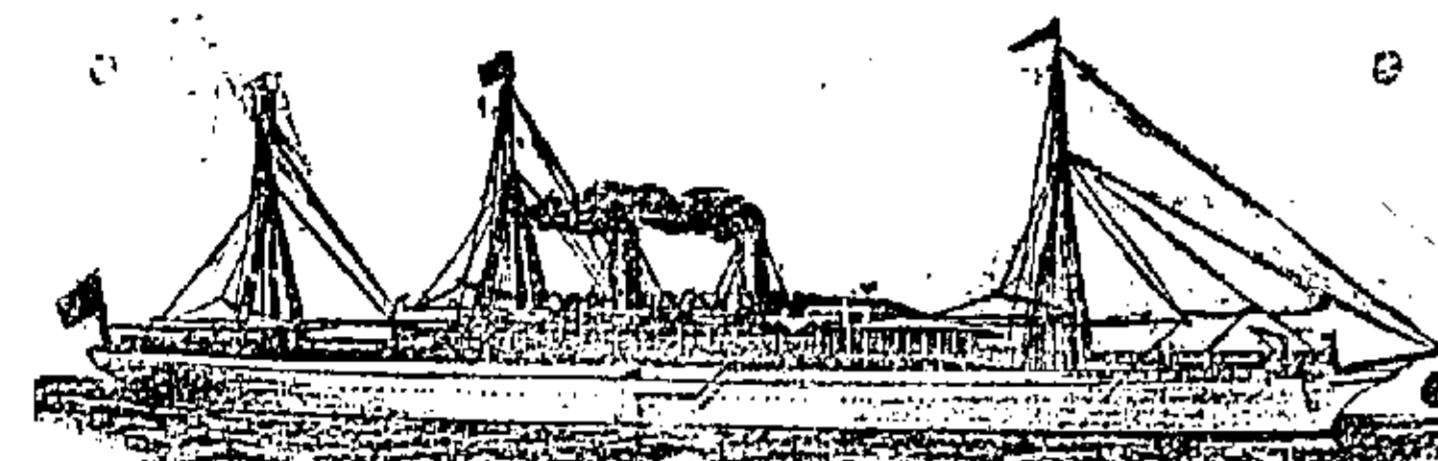
Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-
STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUNDA AND YOKOHAMA.....(Capt. G. M. MONTFORD, R.N.R.) About 13th Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI.....(Capt. J. D. ANDREWS, R.N.R.) About 11th Freight and Passage.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS (CHINA, SYRIA, ANTWERP).....(Capt. E. STREET) About 17th Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES, LONDON (SYRIA).....(Capt. D. O. GREGOR, R.N.R.) About 10th Freight and Passage.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
A. G. S. N. Co., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.
The only line that MAINTAINS a Regular Schedule Service of 11 Days across the Pacific is the 'EMPEROR LINE'. SAYING 6 to 10 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER,
ATHENIAN 3832 Tons WEDNESDAY, July 17 Ang. 10.
EMPEROR OF INDIA 6000 Tons THURSDAY, Aug. 1 Ang. 19.
MONTEAGLE 6168 Tons WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14 Ang. 7.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN 6000 Tons THURSDAY, Aug. 29 Sept. 16.
TAFT 4428 Tons WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11 Oct. 14.
EMPEROR OF CHINA 6000 Tons THURSDAY, Sept. 26 Oct. 14.
* EMPEROR Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 p.m.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

The捷径 route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's new palatial 'EMPEROR' Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to Liverpool being 22½ days from Yokohama and 29 ½ days from Hongkong.

Intermediate on Steamers " " £40. " " 242.
C.M.S. MONTEAGLE, TARTAR & ATHENIAN carry INTERMEDIATE Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that Class. Passengers booked through to all points and ABOUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADOCK,
General Traffic Agent for China.
COPPER PLATE SHIP & IRON, Opposite Blake Pier.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES.

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....
VIATORIA, B.O., AND SEATTLE, WASH., Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY, 12th July, at Noon.
GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, via MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.....
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....
KAGOSHIMA MARU, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
BINGO MARU, (Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 6247 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 5539 (Capt. E. W. Haswell, Tons 5539 (Capt. Fred Pyne, Tons 5068 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
NIKKO MARU, (Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 6247 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWchwang, NANCHANG, HUICHO, (Capt. E. W. Haswell, Tons 5539 (Capt. Fred Pyne, Tons 5068 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
TAMING, (Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 6247 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
KAGOSHIMA MARU, (Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 6247 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
TAMING, (Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 6247 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
HOKKODA, (Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 6247 (Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3412 (Capt. K. Kuri, Tons 3317 (Capt. F. E. Cope, TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight).
* Cargo only. * Calling at KEELUNG.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamship

MINNESOTA -

28,000 TONS

BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG AND SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.

MINNESOTA, Captain G. F. AUSTIN. On WEDNESDAY, 31st JULY, at Noon.

Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Suites and Staterooms (all en suite), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.

Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For convenience of coastwise cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents.

Shipping.

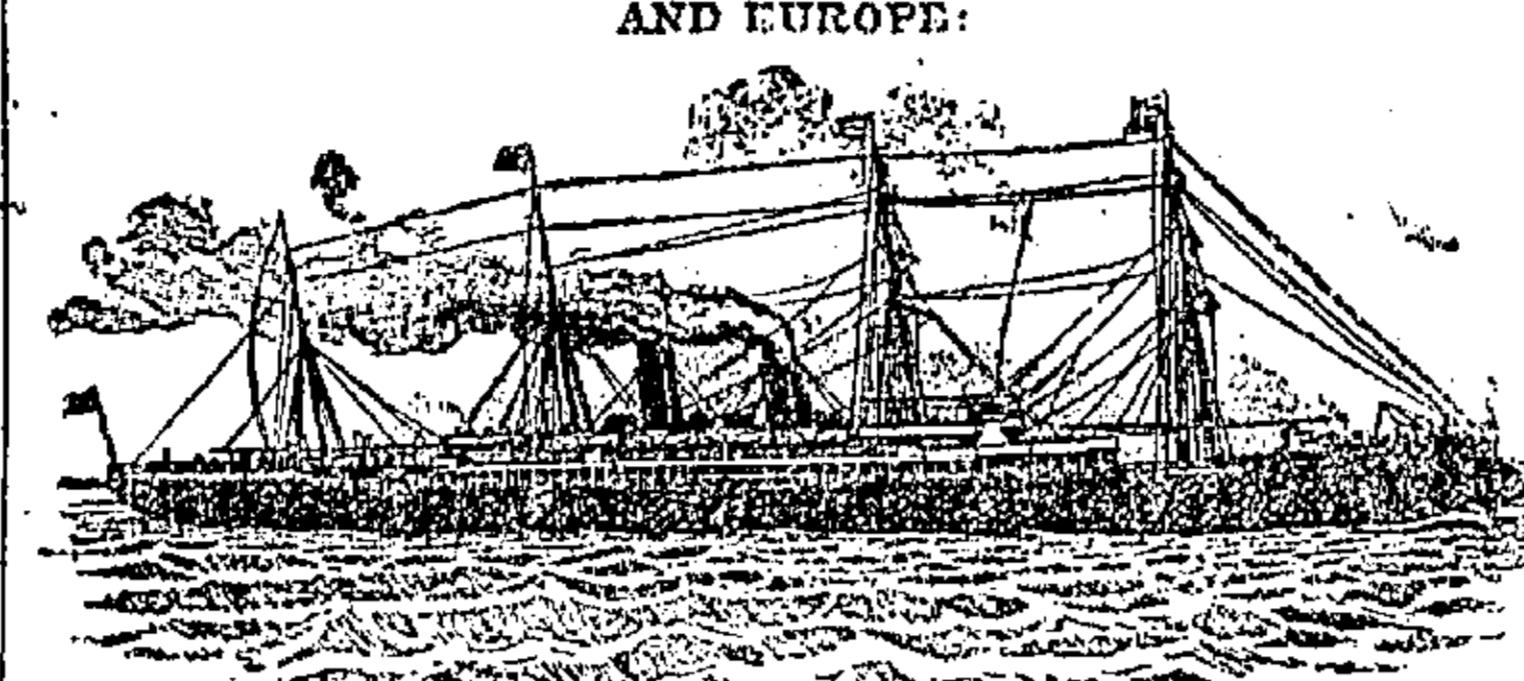
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U. S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
AND EUROPE:



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, or Mani, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS, SAILING DATES, 1907.

DORIC 9,500 Tons SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
COPTO 9,000 SATURDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
* HONGKONG MARU 11,000 TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
* KOREA 18,000 FRIDAY, 16th Aug., at Noon.
* AMERICA MARU 11,000 SATURDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
* SIBERIA 18,000 SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
CHINA 10,200 SATURDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
* MANCHURIAN 27,000 SATURDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
* NIPPON MARU 11,000 SATURDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.
* Twin Scows.

RECORD FAST TRIPS.
Yokohama to San Francisco KOREA, 18,000 tons, September 18-27 1906; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.
San Francisco to Honolulu SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, August 16th-20th, 1906; 4 days, 19 hours.
San Francisco to Yokohama SIBERIA, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en route, August 16th-Sept. 10th, 13 days, 13 hours.
Yokohama to San Francisco SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 13th to 23rd, 1906; 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

THE O. & O. Steamship, DORIC will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (INLAND SEA), ROBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' connecting Steamers.

Passenger booked through to all points and ABOUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

71

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

HAIMUN, Captain A. J. Henson, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, July 8, 1907.

1124

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (Karatsu, Kobe and Yokohama).

WITH OPTION TO CALL AT MEXICO AND OTHER COAST PORTS.

Steamers Tons To Sail.

KATHERINE 4000 July 18, at Noon.

KASATO MARU, 6100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

The above steamers have splendid accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A Slow steamer and a duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, June 29, 1907.

1084

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PARIS, 4000 July 18, at Noon.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

The above steamers have splendid accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A Slow steamer and a duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, July 4, 1907.

1115

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES, Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

To be had at the OFFICE OF THE PAPER.

8, Queen's Road Central.

Pence 50 Cent.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE.

LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted to those who were, of the vital force that sustain the system.

No matter what may be the cause for the weariness, depression, or languor, the more prominent being sleeplessness, want of rest, depression of spirits, and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.

Now, however, there is a remedy for all such cases is *ACECARBOLYL*—iron.

A GROCER-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a disease of the heart, and it is one of the vital forces that sustain the system.

No matter what may be the cause for the weariness, depression, or languor, the more prominent being sleeplessness, want of rest, depression of spirits, and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.

Now, however, there is a remedy for all such cases is *ACECARBOLYL*—iron.

THE THERAPION NO. 3.

is sold by the principal pharmaceutical houses in England and America. The Therapien appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to the box, and is accompanied by a certificate of the Consul, and without which it is a forgery.

For Sale by PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS.

100

Pence 50 Cent.

THE CHINA MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES		Due at LONDON	
			(Brindisi) (Marseilles & London's earlier)	(London 1 day later)	Saturday, 1907	Saturday, 1907
TONS	Neue Saturday		TONS	Saturday		
CHINA	8000	July 13	MOOLTAN	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	
DELTA	8000	July 27	MACEDONIA	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	
DELHI	8000	Aug. 10	HIMALAYA	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	
ARCADIA	7000	Aug. 24	MOLDAVIA	Sept. 22	Oct. 29	
MARMORA	10200	Sept. 7	INDIA	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	
MALTA	6000	Sept. 21	MONGOLIA	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	
DELTA	8000	Oct. 5	VICTORIA	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	
OCEANA	7000	Cel. 19	BRENTA	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	
DELHI	8000	Nov. 2	MOOLTAN	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	
ARCADIA	7000	Nov. 16	CHINA	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	
DEVANHA	8000	N. V. 20	HIMALAYA	Dec. 28	1908, Jan. 4	

Passengers change steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSFERT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong	Due at LONDON	
		About	about
SYRIA	7000	July 17	Sept. 2
NYANZA	7000	July 31	Sept. 16
SIMLA	6000	Aug. 14	Sept. 30
GUNDA	4000	Aug. 28	Oct. 14
CEYLON	7000	Sept. 11	Oct. 28
NAMUR	7000	Oct. 9	Nov. 25
MANILA	4000	Oct. 23	Dec. 9
BORNEO	4000	Nov. 6	Dec. 23
NORE	7000	Dec. 4	Jan. (1908) 20

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MALTA or MARETTA.

* Carries 1st and 2nd Cabin Passengers. + Carries only First Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

5221

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR LEAVING

JOSHIN MARU, Capt. H. S. SMITH,	TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	SUNDAY, 14th July, at 9 p.m.
SHOSHU MARU, Capt. M. NEMOTO,	SHANGHAI, Via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 9 a.m.

* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light. First-class Saloon, Apartments, Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Posts.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branches, at SECOND FLOOR, No. 1 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

519



THE CO. LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

FROM

TO

CHRISTIANITY IN THE FAR EAST.

The Bishop of St. Albans, presiding at Church House on June 4 over a meeting organised by the North China and Shantung Mission Association and other societies operating in the Far East, said that no one could contemplate the state of things in the Far East without coming to the conclusion that it was a time of crisis, when so much depended upon prayer and the action taken. In China a very great awakening showed itself in deputations sent to Europe and America to study Western methods and civilisation, in the large number of young men sent for examinations to Japan, and in the remarkable crusade against opium. In such a great awakening Christianity was taking its rightful place. The outlook was equally interesting in Japan. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, followed by treaties of peace between Japan and Russia and Japan and France, had been of great benefit, and he could not but believe that a country which had shown such wonderful receptivity in regard to Christian ideals had its own contribution to make in the conception of the Church of Christ. Mr. D. J. Imai, of the Diocesan Divinity Hostel, Tokyo; the Rev. Mark Napier Trollope, commissary to the Bishop of Corea; and the Rev. Roland Allen, from Peking, gave interesting accounts of the work in different parts of the foreign field.

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS

With Rashes—Little Girl would Scratch until They Bleed—Unable to Rest—Spent Lots of Money on Doctors Without even Relief.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. She would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of them, one of the neighbours told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all gone in less than a week's time. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for six months, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penllyne Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

To-day's Advertisements

WATER POLO

ENTRIES for the HONGKONG W. VEN. MORROW (THURSDAY), July 11, and should be sent to the Undermentioned at Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong.

W. J. CARROLL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, July 10, 1907.

TO BE LET

SHAMEEN—CATTON No. 24.
From the 1st January, 1904, premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company.

Apply to JERSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, July 10, 1907.

1137

COMPLETE TREATMENT

Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Oil, to moisten the skin, and Pills, to purify the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfigurements, such as warts, corns, blisters, corns, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depos. Australia, R. & Co.; Sydney, London, New York, 2 Chancery Lane, 28, Strand, E.C. 2; Paris, Rue de la Paix; Puter Dring & Cie, Corp. Soc. Proprietary. "The Great Humour Cure."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.

Goto Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,556, K. Unno, Kobe July 13, Coal, M. B. K. Chongshing, British str., from Canton. July 10.

Hedene, German steamer, 771, J. Jessen, Bremen July 9, General—JENSEN & CO.

Hong Wei, British str., 2,036, H. Peters, Penang and Sing-pore July 4, General—CHINHES.

Yachon, British str., 1,376, J. H. Brown, Shanghai via Amoy July 5, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Hainan, British str., 636, A. J. Roseon, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow July 9, Gengal—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukler, San Francisco July 1, via Honolulu 18, Yokohama July 1, Kobe 3, Nagasaki 6, and Shanghai 7, Matsus and General—O. & O. S. S. CO.

Ts-hia, Italian str., 2,874, D. Francesco, Bologna and Singapore July 5, General—CARLTON & CO.

Jehin Maru, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith Tamsui July 7, Gen. rsl.—O. S. K. Nokuda, Norwegian str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.

Namusing, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Tidjip, for Saigon.

Pakshut Maru, for Swatow.

Fochou, for Shanghai.

Kangade Maru, for Singapore and London.

Kankon Maru, for Kobe.

Borovitch, for Nagasaki.

Saito Maru, for Nagasaki.

Hodori, for Amoy.

Saint Patrick, for Ilsele and New York.

CLEARED.

July 9.

Paklat, for Swatow.

Yochou, for Canton.

Hien, for Bangkok.

Mahidol, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Asia, from San Francisco, &c., Messrs J. G. Argentor, Lewis F. B. Wiley, Dr and Mrs P. F. Gilman, Mr and Mrs J. O. Shope, and son, Mr William Goldsmith, M.W.J. Young, Miss A. Flores, Mrs. Thomas W. Parkin, Edward A. Price, H. E. Wallace, and Mrs P. Moore and son.

For Yochou, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs Ford, Miss Goode, Miss Wood, Messrs Tricker, D. E. Honey and Miller.

For Haiman, from Coast Ports, Messrs Orpali, Zamora, G. Parkinson and Greenore.

DOCUMENTARY, 4 months' sight, 3/2/07.

ON PARIS—

On demand, 275

Credits, 4 months' sight, 280

ON BERLIN—

On demand, 288

On New York—

On demand, 288

Credits, 4 months' sight, 288

ON DOCUMENTARY, 4 months' sight, 3/2/07.

ON SHANGHAI—

On demand, 107

ON SHAPAN—

On demand, 73

30 days' sight (private paper) 73/2

ON YOKOHAMA—

On demand, 1063

Gold Leaf, 100 fine, (per ton) 827.70

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 8.9.10

Silver (per oz.) 8.10

Bar Silver in Hongkong 8.20

Copper Cent 1.14

Rate of Native Interest 8.5%

Chinese Sub. Coin 8.92/dls

Hongkong Sub. Coin 7.92/dls

Hediehn and child, Mr. J. Watt

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. M. and Mrs. Warwick

Hediehn and child, Mr. J. Watt

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Murray

Mr. Andrew

Mr. Andrew